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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/787,226	02/27/2004	Ryan Mason	049051-0222	4844
31824 7590 09/11/2007 MCDERMOTT WILL & EMERY LLP 18191 VON KARMAN AVE. SUITE 500 IRVINE, CA 92612-7108			EXAMINER BELANI, KISHIN G	
			ART UNIT 2143	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 09/11/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/787,226

Applicant(s)

MASON ET AL.

Examiner

Kishin G. Belani

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 February 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 08 April 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

In paragraph 0068, line 4, replace "check box **601**" to -- check box **602** --

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Objections

Claims 17-20 are objected to as being a substantial duplicate of **claims 13-16** respectively.

Applicant is advised that should **claims 13-16** be found allowable, **claims 17-20** will be objected to under 37 CFR 1.75 as being a substantial duplicate thereof. When two claims in an application are duplicates or else are so close in content that they both cover the same thing, despite a slight difference in wording, it is proper after allowing one claim to object to the other as being a substantial duplicate of the allowed claim. See MPEP § 706.03(k).

Claim 19 is further objected to because of the following informalities:

In line 3 of claim 19, replace "for use managing a connection" to -- for managing a connection --

Appropriate correction is required.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this

Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 17 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by **Beadle et al. (U.S. Patent Publication # 7,039,709 B1)**.

Consider **claim 1**, Beadle et al. show and disclose an improved user interface for managing a connection between a remote computing device and a local computing device (Fig. 4 that shows a GUI interface for connection management between a remote computing device (Web Browser 301 in Fig. 3) and a local computing device (Servers 303 (A-D) in Fig. 3); Fig. 5A that shows connection Settings GUI; column 2, lines 52-61 that disclose the same details), comprising:

a connection management window displaying at least a first connection icon (Fig. 5A that shows a connection management window; “Standard” (should be DSL, see column 6, lines 64-66) connection icon 505A as a first connection icon),

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the first connection icon representing a first connection between the remote computing device and a first local computing device, wherein in the connection management window a user can either select the first connection icon (DSL in Fig. 5A) or an active area ("Select Default Connection" area 501 in Fig. 5A) within the connection management window, wherein if the user selection includes the first connection icon, the connection represented by the first connection icon becomes modifiable to alter the first connection (using update options "Select Default Server" block 507, "Override Defaults" block 511, or "Automatic Routing" block 513, then clicking "Update Settings" button 515; column 7, lines 4-28 that disclose the same details), and

wherein if the user selection includes the active area, a new connection window appears (a new connection window in Fig 5B, that permits selection of a more optimal route; column 11, lines 23-31 that disclose the same details) and, upon designating a new connection, a second connection icon is displayed (Fig. 5A, "Satellite" block 505C), wherein the second connection icon represents a second connection different from the first connection, between the remote computing device and a second local computing device (column 10, lines 6-15 that disclose two different network connections for the remote computing device).

Consider **claim 4**, and **as it applies to claim 1 above**, Beadle et al.

disclose a user interface for managing a connection between a remote computing device and a local computing device, wherein the first connection icon and the second connection icon each include a priority (Fig. 5A, "Select Default

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Server” block 507, “Override Defaults” block 511, and “Update Settings” button 515 that enable a user to set priorities in selecting different connections and other options; Fig. 6A that lists some of the options 601 that can be assigned priority values to arrive at the relative ratings 605; column 8, lines 28-33 that disclose the same details).

Consider **claim 7**, Beadle et al. show and disclose a method for managing a connection between a local computing device and a remote computing device using an improved user interface (Fig. 4 that shows a GUI interface for connection management between a remote computing device (Web Browser 301 in Fig. 3) and a local computing device (Servers 303 (A-D) in Fig. 3); Fig. 5A that shows connection Settings GUI; column 2, lines 52-61 that disclose the same details), comprising the steps of:

displaying an improved user interface (Fig. 4, that shows a default client browser connection 403 and a “Connections” icon 407 on the toolbar; column 6, lines 49-57 that disclose an improved user interface);

displaying at least a first connection icon on the user interface, the first connection icon representing a first connection between the remote computing device and a first local computing device (Fig. 5A that shows a connection management window; “Standard” (should be DSL, see column 6, lines 64-66) connection icon 505A as a first connection icon);

inputting a user selection, wherein if the user selection includes the first connection icon (DSL in Fig. 5A), the connection represented by the first

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connection icon becomes modifiable to alter the first connection (using update options “Select Default Server” block 507, “Override Defaults” block 511, or “Automatic Routing” block 513, then clicking “Update Settings” button 515; column 7, lines 4-28 that disclose the same details), and wherein if the user selection includes an active area of the improved user interface (“Select Default Connection” area 501 in Fig. 5A), a second connection icon is displayed (Fig. 5A, “Satellite” block 505C), wherein the second connection icon represents a second connection different than the first connection, between the remote computing device and a second local computing device (column 10, lines 6-15 that disclose two different network connections for the remote computing device).

Consider **claim 10**, and **as it applies to claim 1 above**, Beadle et al. disclose a method for managing a connection between a local computing device and a remote computing device using an improved user interface, wherein the first connection icon and the second connection icon each include a priority (Fig. 5A, “Select Default Server” block 507, “Override Defaults” block 511, and “Update Settings” button 515 that enable a user to set priorities in selecting different connections and other options; Fig. 6A that lists some of the options 601 that can be assigned priority values to arrive at the relative ratings 605; column 8, lines 28-33 that disclose the same details).

Consider **claims 13 and 17**, Beadle et al. disclose computer-readable storage medium with stored program code for managing a connection between a

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local computing device and a remote computing device using an improved user interface (Claims 10-12 and 22-29 that disclose and claim the same details; Fig. 4 that shows a GUI interface for connection management between a remote computing device (Web Browser 301 in Fig. 3) and a local computing device (Servers 303 (A-D) in Fig. 3); Fig. 5A that shows connection Settings GUI; column 2, lines 52-61 that disclose the same details), said program comprising codes for permitting the computer to perform:

a first displaying step for displaying an improved user interface (Fig. 4, that shows a default client browser connection 403 and a "Connections" icon 407 on the toolbar; column 6, lines 49-57 that disclose an improved user interface);

a second displaying step for displaying at least a first connection icon on the user interface, the first connection icon representing a first connection between the remote computing device and a first local computing device (Fig. 5A that shows a connection management window; "Standard" (should be DSL, see column 6, lines 64-66) connection icon 505A as a first connection icon);

an inputting step for inputting a user selection, wherein if the user selection includes the first connection icon (DSL in Fig. 5A), the connection represented by the first connection icon becomes modifiable to alter the first connection (using update options "Select Default Server" block 507, "Override Defaults" block 511, or "Automatic Routing" block 513, then clicking "Update Settings" button 515; column 7, lines 4-28 that disclose the same details), and wherein if the user selection includes an active area of the improved user interface ("Select Default Connection" area 501 in Fig. 5A), a second connection icon is displayed (Fig. 5A,

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"Satellite" block 505C), wherein the second connection icon represents a second connection different than the first connection, between the remote computing device and a second local computing device (column 10, lines 6-15 that disclose two different network connections for the remote computing device).

Consider **claim 21**, Beadle et al. show and disclose a programmed computer apparatus for managing a connection between a local computing device and a remote computing device using an improved user interface (Fig. 4 that shows a GUI interface for connection management between a remote computing device (Web Browser 301 in Fig. 3) and a local computing device (Servers 303 (A-D) in Fig. 3); Fig. 5A that shows connection Settings GUI; column 2, lines 52-61 that disclose the same details), said programmed computer apparatus comprising:

Means for displaying an improved user interface (Fig. 4, that shows a default client browser connection 403 and a "Connections" icon 407 on the toolbar; column 6, lines 49-57 that disclose an improved user interface);

Means for displaying at least a first connection icon on the user interface, the first connection icon representing a first connection between the remote computing device and a first local computing device (Fig. 5A that shows a connection management window; "Standard" (should be DSL, see column 6, lines 64-66) connection icon 505A as a first connection icon);

Means for inputting a user selection, wherein if the user selection includes the first connection icon (DSL in Fig. 5A), the connection represented by the first

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connection icon becomes modifiable to alter the first connection (using update options "Select Default Server" block 507, "Override Defaults" block 511, or "Automatic Routing" block 513, then clicking "Update Settings" button 515; column 7, lines 4-28 that disclose the same details), and wherein if the user selection includes an active area of the improved user interface ("Select Default Connection" area 501 in Fig. 5A), a second connection icon is displayed (Fig. 5A, "Satellite" block 505C), wherein the second connection icon represents a second connection different than the first connection, between the remote computing device and a second local computing device (column 10, lines 6-15 that disclose two different network connections for the remote computing device).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness

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or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 2, 8, 14, 18 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Beadle et al. (U.S. Patent Publication # 7,039,709 B1)** in view of **Loisey et al. (U.S. Patent Publication # 6,999,912 B2)**.

Consider **claim 2**, and **as it applies to claim 1 above**, Beadle et al. show and disclose an improved user interface for managing a connection between a remote computing device and a local computing device, except wherein the connection management window displays at least a first application icon, wherein the first application icon represents an application available for execution on the first local computing device.

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In the same field of endeavor, Loisey et al. do show and disclose an improved user interface, wherein the connection management window displays at least a first application icon, wherein the first application icon represents an application available for execution on the first local computing device (Fig. 3, a first application icon 320 along with a connection management icon (part of Computer Settings icon 310); column 7, lines 59-67 that disclose the same details).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to display at least a first application icon in the connection management window, wherein the first application icon represents an application available for execution on the first local computing device, as taught by Loisey et al., in the user interface of Beadle et al., so as to provide particular needs and desires of the user.

Consider **claim 8**, and **as it applies to claim 7 above**, Beadle et al. show and disclose a method for managing a connection between a local computing device and a remote computing device using an improved user interface, except further comprising the step of displaying at least a first application icon, wherein the first application icon represents an application available for execution on the first local computing device.

In the same field of endeavor, Loisey et al. do show and disclose a method for managing a connection between a local computing device and a remote computing device using an improved user interface, further comprising

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the step of displaying at least a first application icon, wherein the first application icon represents an application available for execution on the first local computing device (Fig. 3, a first application icon 320 along with a connection management icon (part of Computer Settings icon 310); column 7, lines 59-67 that disclose the same details).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to display at least a first application icon, wherein the first application icon represents an application available for execution on the first local computing device, as taught by Loisey et al., in the method of Beadle et al., so as to provide particular needs and desires of the user.

Consider **claims 14 and 18**, and **as they apply to claims 13 and 17 above**, Beadle et al. disclose a computer-readable storage medium with stored program code for managing a connection between a local computing device and a remote computing device using an improved user interface, except said program code comprising code displaying at least a first application icon, wherein the first application icon represents an application available for execution on the first local computing device.

In the same field of endeavor, Loisey et al. disclose a computer-readable storage medium with stored program code for managing a connection between a local computing device and a remote computing device using an improved user interface, said program code comprising code displaying at least a first application icon, wherein the first application icon represents an application

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available for execution on the first local computing device (Claims 1-5; Fig. 3, a first application icon 320 along with a connection management icon (part of Computer Settings icon 310); column 7, lines 59-67 that disclose the same details).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide code to display at least a first application icon in the connection management window, wherein the first application icon represents an application available for execution on the first local computing device, as taught by Loisey et al., in the computer-readable storage medium with stored program code of Beadle et al., so as to provide particular needs and desires of the user.

Consider **claim 22**, and **as it applies to claim 21 above**, Beadle et al. show and disclose a programmed computer apparatus for managing a connection between a remote computing device and a local computing device, except wherein said programmed computer apparatus comprising means for displaying at least a first application icon, wherein the first application icon represents an application available for execution on the first local computing device.

In the same field of endeavor, Loisey et al. do show and disclose a programmed computer apparatus for managing a connection between a remote computing device and a local computing device, wherein said programmed computer apparatus comprising means for displaying at least a first application

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icon, wherein the first application icon represents an application available for execution on the first local computing device (Fig. 3, a first application icon 320 along with a connection management icon (part of Computer Settings icon 310); column 7, lines 59-67 that disclose the same details).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a programmed computer apparatus comprising means for displaying at least a first application icon, wherein the first application icon represents an application available for execution on the first local computing device, as taught by Loisey et al., in the programmed computer apparatus of Beadle et al., so as to provide particular needs and desires of the user.

Claims 3, 9, 15, 19 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Beadle et al. (U.S. Patent Publication # 7,039,709 B1)** in view of **Perholtz et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication # 2002/0091850 A1)**.

Consider **claim 3**, and **as it applies to claim 1 above**, Beadle et al. show and disclose an improved user interface for managing a connection between a remote computing device and a local computing device, except further comprising a keystroke management window, wherein the keystroke management window is user modifiable to accept a local keystroke management setting, wherein if the local keystroke management setting is enabled, a

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keystroke is processed at the remote computing device, and wherein if the local keystroke management setting is disabled, the keystroke is processed at the first local computing device.

In the same field of endeavor, Perholtz et al. disclose a user interface, wherein the keystroke management is user modifiable to accept a local keystroke management setting, wherein if the local keystroke management setting is enabled, a keystroke is processed at the remote computing device, and wherein if the local keystroke management setting is disabled, the keystroke is processed at the first local computing device (Flowchart of Fig. 7G, decision block 759 that checks for use of "Hot Keys"; paragraph 0288, lines 1-16 that disclose the use of "Hot Keys" for redirecting remote client's input keystrokes/mouse data to the local server and means to return back to the remote client's normal mode of operation by tapping the left shift key three times within 2 seconds; although no window is shown for selecting an option to make hot key sequences effective either at a local computing device or at a remote computing device, the paragraph does mention selecting from a menu, either Remote PC mode or Host mode. Based on the user selection, the hot keys are either applicable at the remote computing device, or at the local computing device. Therefore, the examiner has taken the official notice that the use of keystrokes achieves the same purpose as the mouse clicks on a GUI interface, as is evident when copying a paragraph from one document and pasting it into another document. One may use Ctrl-c keyboard keys to copy a selected paragraph or use a pulldown menu (GUI) or a toolbar icon to copy the paragraph).

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a user interface, wherein the keystroke management is user modifiable to accept a local keystroke management setting, wherein if the local keystroke management setting is enabled, a keystroke is processed at the remote computing device, and wherein if the local keystroke management setting is disabled, the keystroke is processed at the first local computing device, as taught by Perholtz et al., in the user interface of Beadle et al., so as to provide a user ability to use hot keys to execute applications at the local computing device as well as at the remote computing device, and be able to easily switch between them.

Consider **claim 9**, and **as it applies to claim 7 above**, Beadle et al. show and disclose a method for managing a connection between a local computing device and a remote computing device using an improved user interface, except further comprising the step of displaying a keystroke management window, wherein the keystroke management window is user modifiable to accept a local keystroke management setting, wherein if the local keystroke management setting is enabled, a keystroke is processed at the remote computing device, and wherein if the local keystroke management setting is disabled, the keystroke is processed at the first local computing device.

In the same field of endeavor, Perholtz et al. disclose a method, further comprising the step of displaying a keystroke management window, wherein the keystroke management window is user modifiable to accept a local keystroke

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management setting, wherein if the local keystroke management setting is enabled, a keystroke is processed at the remote computing device, and wherein if the local keystroke management setting is disabled, the keystroke is processed at the first local computing device (Flowchart of Fig. 7G, decision block 759 that checks for use of "Hot Keys"; paragraph 0288, lines 1-16 that disclose the use of "Hot Keys" for redirecting remote client's input keystrokes/mouse data to the local server and means to return back to the remote client's normal mode of operation by tapping the left shift key three times within 2 seconds; although no window is shown for selecting an option to make hot key sequences effective either at a local computing device or at a remote computing device, the paragraph does mention selecting from a menu, either Remote PC mode or Host mode. Based on the user selection, the hot keys are either applicable at the remote computing device, or at the local computing device. Therefore, the examiner has taken the official notice that the use of keystrokes achieves the same purpose as the mouse clicks on a GUI interface, as is evident when copying a paragraph from one document and pasting it into another document. One may use Ctrl-c keyboard keys to copy a selected paragraph or use a pulldown menu (GUI) or a toolbar icon to copy the paragraph).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a method, further comprising the step of displaying a keystroke management window, wherein the keystroke management window is user modifiable to accept a local keystroke management setting, wherein if the local keystroke management setting is enabled, a

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keystroke is processed at the remote computing device, and wherein if the local keystroke management setting is disabled, the keystroke is processed at the first local computing device, as taught by Perholtz et al., in the method of Beadle et al., so as to provide a user ability to use hot keys to execute applications at the local computing device as well as at the remote computing device, and be able to easily switch between them.

Consider **claims 15 and 19**, and **as they apply to claims 13 and 17 above**, Beadle et al. disclose a computer-readable storage medium with stored program code for managing a connection between a local computing device and a remote computing device using an improved user interface, except said program comprising code for displaying a keystroke management window, wherein the keystroke management window is user modifiable to accept a local keystroke management setting, wherein if the local keystroke management setting is enabled, a keystroke is processed at the remote computing device, and wherein if the local keystroke management setting is disabled, the keystroke is processed at the first local computing device.

In the same field of endeavor, Perholtz et al. disclose a computer-readable storage medium with stored program code for managing a connection between a local computing device and a remote computing device using an improved user interface, said program comprising code for displaying a keystroke management window, wherein the keystroke management window is user modifiable to accept a local keystroke management setting, wherein if the local keystroke

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management setting is enabled, a keystroke is processed at the remote computing device, and wherein if the local keystroke management setting is disabled, the keystroke is processed at the first local computing device (Claims 1-5; Flowchart of Fig. 7G, decision block 759 that checks for use of "Hot Keys"; paragraph 0288, lines 1-16 that disclose the use of "Hot Keys" for redirecting remote client's input keystrokes/mouse data to the local server and means to return back to the remote client's normal mode of operation by tapping the left shift key three times within 2 seconds; although no window is shown for selecting an option to make hot key sequences effective either at a local computing device or at a remote computing device, the paragraph does mention selecting from a menu, either Remote PC mode or Host mode. Based on the user selection, the hot keys are either applicable at the remote computing device, or at the local computing device. Therefore, the examiner has taken the official notice that the use of keystrokes achieves the same purpose as the mouse clicks on a GUI interface, as is evident when copying a paragraph from one document and pasting it into another document. One may use Ctrl-c keyboard keys to copy a selected paragraph or use a pulldown menu (GUI) or a toolbar icon to copy the paragraph).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a computer-readable storage medium with stored program code for managing a connection between a local computing device and a remote computing device using an improved user interface, said program comprising code for displaying a keystroke management

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window, wherein the keystroke management window is user modifiable to accept a local keystroke management setting, wherein if the local keystroke management setting is enabled, a keystroke is processed at the remote computing device, and wherein if the local keystroke management setting is disabled, the keystroke is processed at the first local computing device, as taught by Perholtz et al., in the program code of Beadle et al., so as to provide a user ability to use hot keys to execute applications at the local computing device as well as at the remote computing device, and be able to easily switch between them.

Consider **claim 23**, and **as it applies to claim 21 above**, Beadle et al. show and disclose a programmed computer apparatus for managing a connection between a remote computing device and a local computing device, except comprising means for displaying a keystroke management window, wherein the keystroke management window is user modifiable to accept a local keystroke management setting, wherein if the local keystroke management setting is enabled, a keystroke is processed at the remote computing device, and wherein if the local keystroke management setting is disabled, the keystroke is processed at the first local computing device.

In the same field of endeavor, Perholtz et al. disclose a programmed computer apparatus, wherein the keystroke management is user modifiable to accept a local keystroke management setting, wherein if the local keystroke management setting is enabled, a keystroke is processed at the remote

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computing device, and wherein if the local keystroke management setting is disabled, the keystroke is processed at the first local computing device (Flowchart of Fig. 7G, decision block 759 that checks for use of "Hot Keys"; paragraph 0288, lines 1-16 that disclose the use of "Hot Keys" for redirecting remote client's input keystrokes/mouse data to the local server and means to return back to the remote client's normal mode of operation by tapping the left shift key three times within 2 seconds; although no window is shown for selecting an option to make hot key sequences effective either at a local computing device or at a remote computing device, the paragraph does mention selecting from a menu, either Remote PC mode or Host mode. Based on the user selection, the hot keys are either applicable at the remote computing device, or at the local computing device. Therefore, the examiner has taken the official notice that the use of keystrokes achieves the same purpose as the mouse clicks on a GUI interface, as is evident when copying a paragraph from one document and pasting it into another document. One may use Ctrl-c keyboard keys to copy a selected paragraph or use a pull-down menu (GUI) or a toolbar icon to copy the paragraph).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a programmed computer apparatus, wherein the keystroke management is user modifiable to accept a local keystroke management setting, wherein if the local keystroke management setting is enabled, a keystroke is processed at the remote computing device, and wherein if the local keystroke management setting is disabled, the keystroke is

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processed at the first local computing device, as taught by Perholtz et al., in the programmed computer apparatus of Beadle et al., so as to provide a user ability to use hot keys to execute applications at the local computing device as well as at the remote computing device, and be able to easily switch between them.

Claims 5 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Beadle et al. (U.S. Patent Publication # 7,039,709 B1)** in view of **Lele (U.S. Patent Publication # 7,181,524 B1)**.

Consider **claim 5**, and **as it applies to claim 1 above**, Beadle et al. show and disclose an improved user interface for managing a connection between a remote computing device and a local computing device, except, wherein the priority is a failover order.

In the same field of endeavor, Lele discloses a user interface, wherein the priority is a failover order (column 1, lines 21-27 that disclose a plurality of servers connected in a server cluster to provide failover redundancy; Fig. 1, Rules block 154 and Selection Algorithm block 155 that specify server selection criteria; thereby disclosing server failover order that a user may specify as a priority option in the connection management).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a user interface for managing a connection between a remote computing device and a local computing device, wherein the priority is a failover order, as taught by Lele, in the user interface of

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Beadle et al., so as to provide an alternate connection path to a server, in case the selected server fails.

Consider **claim 11**, and **as it applies to claim 7 above**, Beadle et al. show and disclose a method for managing a connection between a local computing device and a remote computing device using an improved user interface, except wherein the priority is a failover order.

In the same field of endeavor, Lele discloses a method, wherein the priority is a failover order (column 1, lines 21-27 that disclose a plurality of servers connected in a server cluster to provide failover redundancy; Fig. 1, Rules block 154 and Selection Algorithm block 155 that specify server selection criteria; thereby disclosing server failover order that a user may specify as a priority option in the connection management).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a method for managing a connection between a local computing device and a remote computing device using an improved user interface, wherein the priority is a failover order, as taught by Lele, in the method of Beadle et al., so as to provide an alternate connection path to a server, in case the selected server fails.

Claims 6, 12, 16, 20 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Beadle et al. (U.S. Patent Publication # 7,039,709 B1)** in view of **Ritchy et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication # 2004/0183831 A1)**.

Consider **claim 6**, and **as it applies to claim 1 above**, Beadle et al. show and disclose an improved user interface for managing a connection between a remote computing device and a local computing device, except further comprising a desktop shell window, wherein the desktop shell window is user modifiable to accept a desktop shell setting, wherein if the desktop shell setting is disabled, an alternate user interface is selected and the improved user interface is disabled.

In the same field of endeavor, Ritchy et al. disclose a desktop window, wherein the desktop shell window is user modifiable to accept a desktop shell setting, wherein if the desktop shell setting is disabled, an alternate user interface is selected and the improved user interface is disabled (Fig. 9 that shows a default desktop window and a pull-down to select alternate desktop shell if the user so desires; paragraph 0049, lines 9-11 which disclose that different shells for the desktop are selectable in the Property Editor window, and portal administrators and end users can also change a desktop's shell, thereby disclosing that the desktop shell window is user modifiable to accept a desktop shell setting, selecting an alternate user interface, if the desktop shell setting is disabled, and disabling the improved user interface, if the desktop shell setting is disabled).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a desktop shell window, wherein the desktop shell window is user modifiable to accept a desktop shell

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setting, wherein if the desktop shell setting is disabled, an alternate user interface is selected and the improved user interface is disabled, as taught by Ritchy et al., in the user interface of Beadle et al., so as to provide multiple operating systems environments for the user to choose from, based on user's preferences, on the same desktop.

Consider **claim 12**, and **as it applies to claim 7 above**, Beadle et al. show and disclose a method for an improved user interface for managing a connection between a remote computing device and a local computing device, except further comprising the steps of displaying a desktop shell window, wherein the desktop shell window is user modifiable to accept a desktop shell setting, selecting an alternate user interface, if the desktop shell setting is disabled, and disabling the improved user interface, if the desktop shell setting is disabled.

In the same field of endeavor, Ritchy et al. disclose a method for displaying a desktop shell window, wherein the desktop shell window is user modifiable to accept a desktop shell setting, selecting an alternate user interface, if the desktop shell setting is disabled, and disabling the improved user interface, if the desktop shell setting is disabled (Fig. 9 that shows a default desktop window with a user interface (pull-down) to select an alternate desktop shell if the user so desires; paragraph 0049, lines 9-11 which disclose that different shells for the desktop are selectable in the Property Editor window, and portal administrators and end users can also change a desktop's shell, thereby

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disclosing that the desktop shell window is user modifiable to accept a desktop shell setting, selecting an alternate user interface, if the desktop shell setting is disabled, and disabling the improved user interface, if the desktop shell setting is disabled).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a method comprising the steps of displaying a desktop shell window, wherein the desktop shell window is user modifiable to accept a desktop shell setting, selecting an alternate user interface, if the desktop shell setting is disabled, and disabling the improved user interface, if the desktop shell setting is disabled, as taught by Ritchy et al., in the method of Beadle et al., so as to provide multiple operating systems environments for the user to choose from, based on user's preferences, on the same desktop.

Consider **claims 16 and 20**, and **as they apply to claims 13 and 17 above**, Beadle et al. disclose a computer-readable storage medium with stored program code for managing a connection between a local computing device and a remote computing device using an improved user interface, except said program comprising codes for permitting the computer to perform a step for displaying a desktop shell window, wherein the desktop shell window is user modifiable to accept a desktop shell setting; a selecting step for selecting an alternate user interface, if the desktop shell setting is disabled; a disabling step for disabling the improved user interface, if the desktop shell setting is disabled.

In the same field of endeavor, Ritchy et al. disclose a computer-readable storage medium with stored program code for managing a connection between a local computing device and a remote computing device, said program comprising codes for permitting the computer to perform a step for displaying a desktop shell window, wherein the desktop shell window is user modifiable to accept a desktop shell setting; a selecting step for selecting an alternate user interface, if the desktop shell setting is disabled; a disabling step for disabling the improved user interface, if the desktop shell setting is disabled (Claims 20-38, 60-80, and 101-120; that shows a default desktop window with a user interface (pull-down) to select an alternate desktop shell if the user so desires; paragraph 0049, lines 9-11 which disclose that different shells for the desktop are selectable in the Property Editor window, and portal administrators and end users can also change a desktop's shell, thereby disclosing that the desktop shell window is user modifiable to accept a desktop shell setting, selecting an alternate user interface, if the desktop shell setting is disabled, and disabling the improved user interface, if the desktop shell setting is disabled).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a computer-readable storage medium with stored program code for managing a connection between a local computing device and a remote computing device, said program comprising codes for permitting the computer to perform a step for displaying a desktop shell window, wherein the desktop shell window is user modifiable to accept a desktop shell setting; a selecting step for selecting an alternate user interface, if the

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desktop shell setting is disabled; a disabling step for disabling the improved user interface, if the desktop shell setting is disabled, as taught by Ritchy et al., in the program code of Beadle et al., so as to provide a user ability to select any one of the many available desktop shells that is most suited to the user.

Consider **claim 24**, and **as it applies to claim 21 above**, Beadle et al. show and disclose a programmed computer apparatus for managing a connection between a remote computing device and a local computing device using an improved user interface, except comprising means for displaying a desktop shell window, wherein the desktop shell window is user modifiable to accept a desktop shell setting, means for selecting an alternate user interface, if the desktop shell setting is disabled, and means for disabling the improved user interface, if the desktop shell setting is disabled.

In the same field of endeavor, Ritchy et al. disclose a a programmed computer apparatus with a desktop shell window, wherein the desktop shell window is user modifiable to accept a desktop shell setting, means for selecting an alternate user interface, if the desktop shell setting is disabled, and means for disabling the improved user interface, if the desktop shell setting is disabled (Fig. 9 that shows a default desktop window and a pull-down to select alternate desktop shell if the user so desires; paragraph 0049, lines 9-11 which disclose that different shells for the desktop are selectable in the Property Editor window, and portal administrators and end users can also change a desktop's shell, thereby disclosing that the desktop shell window is user modifiable to accept a

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desktop shell setting, means for selecting an alternate user interface, if the desktop shell setting is disabled, and means for disabling the improved user interface, if the desktop shell setting is disabled).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a desktop shell window, wherein the desktop shell window is user modifiable to accept a desktop shell setting, means for selecting an alternate user interface, if the desktop shell setting is disabled, and means for disabling the improved user interface, if the desktop shell setting is disabled, as taught by Ritchy et al., in the programmed computer apparatus of Beadle et al., so as to provide multiple operating systems environments for the user to choose from, based on user's preferences, on the same desktop.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

US Patent Publication # 4,949,248, inventor: Caro, filed 07/15/1988

US Patent Application Publication # 2007/0083595 A1, inventors: Ludwig et al.
filed 01/19/2007

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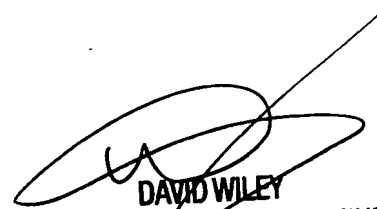
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Kishin G. Belani

K.G.B./kgb

August 22, 2007



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